NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1897.-TWELVE PAGES.

IF THE MEMBERS DID ANYTHING THEY PRIME MINISTER DELYANNIS STRONGLY INTERESTING ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE MANY FRIENDS GATHER AT THE STA-DIDN'T KNOW IT.

LFTER THE ADJOURNMENT THEY WERE TOLD THEY HAD VOTED NINE DAYS MORE TO LEXOW'S COMMITTEE, BUT THE

SCENES OF DISORDER. Albany, March 1 .- The most exciting incident if the session occurred at the opening of the Senate to-night When the journal of Friday's approval and demanded a rollcall. His purpose was to determine the presence of a quorum, he having warned the majority last week when the proposition for adjournment was under consideration that he would insist upon a quorum being

present before any business could be transacted. This objection to the approval of the journal caused some consternation, and Senators Grady, Martin and Foley were seen to leave the chamber and take refuge in an ante-room. The relicall was finally proceeded with, and only twenty Senators were found to be present. The absentees were called again and again, and a few more Republican Senators came in, but still only twenty-five responded, twenty-six making a

Senator Ellsworth, President pro tem., was in the chair. He noticed Senator Martin standing in the door of an ante-room and directed the Clerk to record him as present and not voting. This made just a quorum.

ELLSWORTH COUNTS QUORUMS.

Senator Cantor objected to this direction of the Chair, and the Chair ruled him out of order. Senator Cantor, the President said, knew the rules too well to make any such objection.

"I am sorry to see that the President does not know the rules," was Senator Cantor's reply. "The Senator has no right to talk until he is recognized by the Chair," said President Ells-

worth. "I suppose, then, I would have to wait all

"You probably would, under the circumstances." said the Chair. "Well, I don't propose to wait," replied Sena-

There was by this time much confusion. Presi-

dent Elisworth was pounding for order, and Senator Cantor was struggling to be heard on his objection.

In the mean time the Governor's private secretary, accompanied by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, appeared before the bar, and presented the nomination from the Governor Henry Clay Johnson to be a member of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration. Senator Cantor objected to the reception of the nomination on the ground that there was no quorum, but no attention was paid to him, and the nomination was received and referred to the Finance Committee.

The introduction of bills was finally called for, and Senator Cantor again made objection to the transaction of business, on the ground that there was no quorum present

Senator Stranahan moved a call of the Senate for the first time this session. This, however, was found to be unnecessary, as a count revealed the presence of thirty Senators. Senator Cantor asked who made the count, and was informed it had been made by the Chair.

Senator Cantor protested and said the Chair had no right to make a personal count and thereby declare a quorum to be present. His protest went unnoticed as far as the presiding officer was concerned. Senator Cantor appealed from the decision of the Chair on the question of a quorum being present as shown by the Chair's count. In speaking upon the appeal, he asked leave to make a statement, after which the appeal was withdrawn He said he had no desire to embarrass the Senate or to obstruct the transaction of public business, nor did the minority have any such desire. He did insist, however, that inasmuch as the majority had compelled the minority to be present this week while the Assembly was in recess, the members of the majority should be present, and that no business should be transacted in the absence of a quorum. There was no reason why the minority members should be compelled to be present when a quorum of the Republican Senators refused to attend the

GRADY EXTORTS RECOGNITION.

An attempt was then made to proceed with the order of business, but Senator Grady promptly objected and insisted that the roll should be called to determine the presence of a quorum. Amid great confusion Senator Ellsworth repeatedly ruled him out of order, declaring that the rules only provided that the presiding officer should count a quorum, which he had done. Senator Grady continued to shout for recognition, notwithstanding the pounding of the gavel by the Chair and the continued reading of the Clerk. Finally the Chair said that to gratify Senator Grady he would direct a rollcall. This was done, and thirty Senators were found to be

Senator Grady then challenged the rollcall, and asked for the appointment of tellers. He was ruled out of order. Another attempt was made to proceed with business, but Senator Grady challenged the reception of bills upon the ground that there was no quorum. He was repeatedly ruled out of order, and finally was forced to resort to a motion to adjourn in order to secure a rollcall. This he did, and as soon as the rollcall began Senator Grady deliberately marched out of the chamber. There was much laughter from the galleries when the name of Senator Grady was called, and he did not an swer. The motion to adjourn was lost

Motions for a recess until to-morrow morning and for an adjournment, all made by Senator Grady, followed one another in rapid succession. An hour was thus consumed in rollcalls by the Clerk. During each of these rollcalls Senator Grady absented himself from the

LEXOW'S DEMAND FOR TIME. Finally Senator Lexow secured the recognition of the Chair, and moved that the concurrent resolution extending until March 9 the time for the Lexow Trust Investigating Committee to report, which was received from the Assembly last Friday, be taken from the table. This was finally done, and the resolution was put upon final passage.

Senator Cantor said he had hoped that there would be a full attendance of Senators to-night to consider a question of so great importance, At the opening of the session a bill had been introduced, aimed at the Coal Trust and other trusts, which had been prepared by a Republican Attorney-General, and to which the majority of members had no objection last year. It was re-ferred to the Judiciary Committee, and a few days later the chairman of that committee, Senator Lexow, had presented a concurrent resolu-tion for the appointment of a special investigat-ing committee, for what purpose no one knew. This special committee had completed its investigation. He had carefully watched its work and now declared that not a single fact had been de-veloped that was not known to everybody when this Legislature opened. The only effect had been to delay action on pending bills. He could see no reason for a further delay in presenting this report.

"I apprehend," he said, "that if any bill is preinted which proposes to deal in any way severe-with these combinations, they will make such etermined opposition that no action can be taken this season."

Senator Grady then got the floor and resumed Continued on Second Page,

New-Work

DENOUNCES THE BOMBARDMENT.

THE FIGHTING PROVOKED BY THE TURKS-IN- RUSSIA'S POLICY IN COREA-TRYING TO KEEP TEREST IN THE MEETING OF THE PAR-

Athens, March 1 .- After a recess that called forth the protest of the Opposition, the Boule, the single Parliamentary Chamber of Greece, met to day. Nearly all the members were present, and the gallery of the Chamber was filled with visitors, all eager to listen to further authoritative session was read Senator Cantor objected to its statements of the Government's position in regard to Crete and the Powers. There was an air of suppressed excitement, and all the patriotic references of the speakers were applauded.

> Prime Minister Delyannis announced that he had received positive information that the fighting at Akrotiri, which had induced the bombardment of the Christians' position by the foreign warships, was provoked by the Turks, the Christians not having left the neutral zone.

M. Levides, Minister of Marine, read the joint note from the admirals of the foreign fleets forbidding the Greek ships or troops to attack the This caused much excitement among the mem

bers of the Chamber, and Deputy Seals sprang from his seat and declared that the reply to the M. Delyannis denounced the bombardment of Al. Delyanns denounced the hombardment of the Christians as savage, impious and unjust. He said that the blockade of Crete by the Powers was inexplicable from the point of view of international law. Greece, he added, had instructed her representatives abroad to pro-test against the bombardment to the Govern-ments of the countries to which they were ac-credited. He further said he was convinced that credited. He further said he was convinced that the admirals had acted without instructions. In conclusion, M. Delyannis said: "We are

a small nation and cannot prevent such acts, but we protest against them with the force of a great nation. We know that all great peoples The Prime Minister was cheered again and

gain as he took his seat. A dispatch received here to-day states that the insurgents have captured the town of Kandamos, but gives no details of the engagement.

The Turkish troops forming the garrison at Janina, Albania, have been ordered to proceed to

the frontier. It is alleged that while on the way to their destination they pillaged several Christian villages. Soldiers have twice insulted the Russian Consul in the streets of Janina.

Berlin, March 1 .- The "Frankfort Zeitung" publishes a dispatch from Constantinople saying that relations between the Russian and Greek courts have been completely severed.

EXCITEMENT IN CRETE SKIRMISHES IN MANY PARTS OF THE ISLAND-GRAVE NEWS FROM SELINO.

Canea, March 1 .- Reports have been received to-day of skirmishes in many parts of the island. A number of houses have been burned, in some cases the fires having been started by Christians in others by Moslems

The various beys requested Tewfik Pacha, the new Military Governor of the island, to invoke the aid of the Sultan to save the Mussulmans in the different towns that are besieged by the insurgents. He replied that the Sultan was powerless to act, and that any appeal in behalf of their endangered coreligionists must be made to the

A dispatch from Selino, the interior town which is in a state of siege, states that the insurgenta have captured Fort Stavaros, which commands the village of Kandamos, or Cadano, where the consuls were recently fired upon by the Christians, though they were bearing a white flag. The garrison of the fort, numbering 3,700 men, were made prisoners. The Moslem officials view to securing their release.

The news from Seline is very grave, and it is evident that unless assistance is rendered by the Powers the place will soon have to capitulate. This fact has caused the greatest excitement among the Moslems here, who fear that the capt ure of the town by the Christians will be followed by a massacre of the Mussulmans.

The insurgents have mounted four guns ommanding positions, and since yesterday have

been delivering a hot fire on the town and fort. A deputation of leading Moslems visited the consuls here to-day, and declared that as the Powers had practically cleared the island of Turkish forces, and refused to permit the Sultan FORTY THOUSAND VICTIMS OF FAMINE. to send reinforcements to those remaining, it devolved upon the Powers to protect the besieged Mussulmans. They laid the utmost stress upon Selino, and said that their only hope was in the

Powers. The British consul proceded immediately after the conference to Suda Bay to consult with Rear Admiral Harris, commarding the British fleet. The location of Selina is such, however, that efective assistance from the warships is impos stile, the town being in the interior, far out of range of the guns of the warships.

range of the guns of the warships.

Another cause of exc'tement was the action of the Italian patrol, who stopped a party of Moslem women in the streets, suspecting that they were men in disguise. Moslem officials allege that the women were roughly handled, but the Italians strongly deny the charge. The presence of the patrols from the foreign

warshing is much resented by the Mahametan officials, and they have urgently requested that they be withdrawn.

The road to Suda is clear and is patrolled by

The insurgents at Akrotiri are thus

GREECE WILL NOT EVACUATE CRETE. THE NOTE OF THE POWERS NOT YET DELLY-ERED-GREECE IN CONTROL OF AN EXCITED DEMOCRACY.

London, March 1 .- It is learned that the joint

note of the Powers addressed to Turkey and Greece has not yet been delivered. Its delivery will probably be now deferred until Wednesday. The Athens correspondent of "The Times" says it is believed that the reply of Greece to the note will inevitably be an absolute refusal to THE POPE WILL BE EIGHTY-SEVEN TO-DAY. evacuate Crete. He adds that the destinies of the country are now in the hands of neither Government nor King, but of a violently excited democracy who are swayed completely by en-The moment anybody ventured to plead moderation or suggest deference to the counsels of Europe he would be denounced as a traitor. The leaders of the Opposition insist that the withdrawal of the Greek fleet and troops from Crete must be resisted to the bitter end. They propose to meet the ultimatum of the Powers with a counter-ultimatum declaring that Europe must allow the Greek army to remain in the isl-and, or face the prospect of a general war result-ing from a struggle in Macedonia. They believe they can thereby compel the Powers to yield

THE ULTIMATUM OF THE POWERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION TO BE WITHDRAWN, BUT NO TIME NAMED.

Athens, March 1 .- The ultimatum served upon the Greek Government by the Powers insisting upon the withdrawal of the Greek army of occupation from Crete, and the recall of the Greek war vessels from Cretan waters, does not specify any date on which the evacuation must be accomplished, but leaves the time open to the convenience of Greece in completing the necessary arrangements.

ARE THERE TANGIBLE, Sound and Practical Reasons for expecting that the Mckinley Administration will restore prosperity to an almost impoverished country? If so, what are they? See the great inauguration number of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, on March 4th. A great feature, which has taken several months of time in preparation, of direct importance to every business man, man of public affairs, wage-earner and farmer. This issue of THE TRIBUNE, will have as great intrinsic merit in its way, as the recent "Greater New-York edition" of THE TRIBUNE, which met with such a plotting in the triangle of the TRIBUNE, which met with such a plotting in the triangle of the TRIBUNE, which met with such a plotting in the triangle of the TRIBUNE.

HIGH JINKS IN THE SENATE. GREECE ENTERS A PROTEST. FOREIGN OFFICE REPLIES. M'KINLEY LEAVES CANTON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE PEACE IN CRETE-NO ENGLISH IN-TERVENTION IN CUBA-AMERICAN

LOAD-LINE RULES.

London, March 1 .- In the House of Commons today Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke asked the Government whether it had any information that the King of Corea is under the protection of Russia and that the Corean military are being drilled by Russian officers, and whether, in the opinion of the Government, the action of Russia in Corea is consistent with the pledge given by that Power when England abandoned Port Hamilton. George N. Curzon, Under Secretary for Foreign

Affairs, said in reply that it was true that some Corean troops were being instructed by Russian officers. The King of Corea, he added, left the Russian Legation on Febtuary 20 and returned to the palace. Nothing was happening, Mr. Curzon that could be regarded as being at variance with the guarantee given by Russia in 1886 that she would not take possession of any Corean ter-

Mr. Curzon made a statement to the House in regard to the situation in Crete, in which he said that instructions had been given to the admiral commanding the British warships in Cretan waters to prevent, as far as possible, any acts of aggressiveness on the part of the combatants in the isl-and. In line with these instructions, the admirals commanding the several squadrons had issued a proclamation declaring their purpose to oppose any hostile acts on the part of Greeks, Turks or Cretans by the presence of warships at any place where disturbances may occur. In regard to Selino, Mr. Curzon sold, the situation was critical, and four warships had been sent to the relief of the belenguered garrisons and to facilitate the departure of the refugees. Mr. Curzon added that Coionei Vassos, commanding the Greek army of occupation, had promised to send an officer to induce the insurgents to allow the departure of the blockaded Turkish troops, and a dispatch just received from Canea announced that the officer had already been sent by the Greek commander.

Patrick O'Brien, Nationalist Member for Kilkenny City, asked the Government whether it had communicated with the United States or any European Power. commanding the several squadrons had issued a

sent by the Greek commander.

Patrick of Brien, Nationalist Member for Kilkenny City, asked the Government whether it had communicated with the United States or any European Power concerning the disturbed state of Cuba. He desired information whether the Government would use its good offices with a view of securing the freedom of that island.

Mr. Curzon replied that the Government had had no communication with the United States or any other Power concerning Cuba, and he was not aware that there was any intention on the part of Great Britain to use her good offices to bring about a settlement of the Cuban trouble.

The Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, president of the Board of Trade, said that the Board had received representations from the Chambers of Commerce of Philadelphia and Boston, complaining of unfair discrimination in the operation of the lond-line rules in favor of Baitimore, Newport News and Norfolk for winter loading. These representations, Mr. Ritchie said, were not of such a nature as to enable the Board to take any steps in the matter at present.

STRUCK BY AN AVALANCHE.

ONE WING OF THE MONASTERY OF ST. BERNARD DEMOLISHED.

Berne, March 1 .- The left wing of the great Mon-Bernard has been demolished by an avalanche. Fortunately, no lives were lost, nor was any one seriously injured, but the monks upying the monastery were in serious danger some time before their safety was assured. When the great masses of snow and ice descended upon the building the occupants took refuge in the part which remained unharmed, and from there were able to dig a tunnel under the snow, through which they crawled. Most of them were severely frostbitten.

The famous Monastery of St. Bernard is situated on the Great St. Bernard Pass, crossing the Pen-nine Alps, between the Swiss Canton of Vaud and the Valley of Aosta. It is over 8,000 feet above the see, of the sea. The monestery, which is near the summit, is helieved to have been founded by Bernard of Menihor, in 92. It was the cusiom the mones to entertain and give relief to travers over the pass, and to sid in their work of seue they bred the well-known strain of St. Bernard dogs. This breed, which was noted for size if sagacity, became extinct some seventy years and the dogs now known as St. Bernards have in developed since that time. Napoleon cross id. Alps by this pass in 1899, with an army of 60 men. level of the sea. The monastary, which is near

WEYLER HAS NOT RESIGNED.

THE REPORTS WHICH HAVE BEEN CIRCULATED DECLARED TO BE WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

Havana, March 1.-The reports which have been in circulation here and have been cabled abroad that General Weyler had resigned the Governorship of Cuba, because the Government at Madrid had not consulted with him concerning the release of Julio Sanguily, are absolutely and entirely with-out foundation.

London, March L-Advices from Delhi, Ind'a, state that in Sirsa, in which district there is more suffering from the famine than in any other section of the imminent peril threatening the Moslems at | the Southern Punjab, the death-rate has reached 23 per cent of the population, 0,600 persons having died. The killing of the cattle by the Mahometans is causing trouble with the Hindoos. The usurers are reaping a harvest.

KING OSCAR WILLING TO ACT AS UMPIRE. London, March 1.—The office of the United Asociated Presses is informed by the Foreign Office that the report that King Oscar of Sweden is reluctant to act as umpire in the arbitration of the Venezuelan dispute is without foundation, and that the report that another umpire is being chosen is equally unfounded.

JAPAN ADOPTS A GOLD STANDARD.

Yokohama, March 1.-The Japanese Government on a ratio of 311-3 to 1. The silver yea, or dollar will be gradually withdrawn from circulation, and the smallest gold plece will be of the value of fleyen. The new standard will go into operation next October. as decided to adopt a gold standard of currency

MANY LOST IN THE ZACATECAS MINE. Chicago, March 1.-According to a special dis-"The Times-Herald" from the City of Mexico, there is no longer any doubt that 170 men Mexico, there is no longer any doubt that 170 men perished in the mine disaster at Zacatecas. The latest news shows that fire broke out in Benamore Mine, one of the properties of the Somfretele companies, and communicated to the San Franciscomine. The principal shaft in the former is 3.000 feet deep. Rescuers went down to the bottom, but were nearly suffocated by smoke. The Cornish miners displayed unusual heroism in attempting the relief of the imprisoned men. Ten bodies have been taken out, all showing signs of asphyxlation.

Rome, March 1.-The Pope gave a reception to-day

to the Cardinals, who waited upon His Holiness to to the Caroniais, who waited upon this rioliness to congratulate him upon the eighty-seventh anniversary of his birth, which occurs to-morrow, March 2. In response to the congratulations of the members of the Sacred College, the Pope delivered an address, in which he discoursed upon the condition of the Church and emphasized the necessity of deciding without delay the questions affecting the Anglican ordinations, so as to put an end to further patemics on the subject.

MR. MACVEAGH STARTS FOR HOME. Rome, March L-Wayne MacVeagh, United States Ambassador, and his family started for Nice to-day, on their return to the United States. At the railway station there was a large gathering of friends to bid them farewell.

TO AWAIT THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE. High Court read in the court to-day a statement, sed by the Yolksraad subjecting the decisions of the Court to review by the legislative body. the court to review by the legislative body. The statement was to the effect that the Bench regretted the adoption of such a law, which was a gross encroachment on the independence of the Court. It said that the court would adjourn on March 5 until June to await the voice of the people. The adjournment of the court for this length of time will cause enormous inconvenience.

CAPTURED AFTER TWO DAYS FIGHTING. Brass, March 1.-The expedition of the Niger Company, under command of Sir George Goldle, against the Emir of Nupe, have captured the town of florin after two days' fighting. Severe losses were inflicted on the natives.

MRS. BETCHER STILL UNCONSCIOUS. Stamford, Coan., March 1.-There is no apparent change in Mrs. Beecher's condition to-night. is unconscious, as she has been for several days, and it is believed is much weaker,

TION TO BID HIM GOODBY.

HIS LAST DAY AT HOME QUIET, BUT BUSY-FARE-WELL REMARKS AFTER REACHING THE

WITH HIM TO WASHINGTON. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Canton, Ohio, March 1 .- Major McKinley tonight said farewell to Canton and his Canton friends, thousands of whom gathered at the station to bid him goodby. Market-st., which during the campaign rang with the tread of nearly 700,000 enthusiastic Republicans, was brilliantly illuminated. The graceful and imposing arch on what is called "McKinley Hill" blazed with colored lights and was illuminated

for the last time. The Canton Troop and two companies of the Ohio National Guard, preceded by the Grand Army Band, an organization containing more than forty musicians, escorted the Presidentelect and Mrs. McKinley to the station. There were cheers and demonstrations of farewell all along the line of march. The escort was an impromptu arrangement, and there was nothing formal in its proceedings. There were no demonstrations and no speechmaking at the

Major McKinley's last day in Canton was a quiet but busy one. He received no visitors from out of town, but a large number of old friends and neighbors dropped in to say goodby. He remained at home all day, with the exception of half an hour in the morning, when he took a drive. Final preparations for the departure were begun at an early hour by the President-elect's office staff. All of the important papers, telegrams and letters, neatly packed in files, were stored in large boxes and shipped by express. Dr. T. H. Phillips made his customary call about 10 o'clock, and announced that Major McKinley had fully recovered his health and strength.

"The physical condition of the President-elect is excellent," said Dr. Phillips. "The rest which he has obtained during the last two weeks has been exceedingly beneficial, and he is thoroughly fortified for the trip to Washington and the strain which he will have to undergo on the day of his Inauguration."

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE JOURNEY. Careful and elaborate arrangements have been

made for the trip to Washington. General Manager L. F. Loree came here in his private car this morning with Charles Watts, the general superinterdent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and C. D. Lowe, superintendent of the Western Division, to give proper attention to the train of the President-elect and the arrangements for running it. The schedule of the train is as fol-

Leave Canton 7 p. m., Central time. Arrive at Pittsburg 10:15 p. m., Central time. Leave Pittsburg 11:25 p. m., Eastern time. Arrive at Altoona 3:05 a. m., Eastern time. Leave Altoona 3:10 a. m., Eastern time. Arrive at Harrisburg 6:45 a. m., Eastern time. Leave Harrisburg 6:55 a. m., Eastern time. Arrive at Baltimore 9:40 a. m., Eastern time Leave Baltimore 9:48 a. m., Eastern time. Arrive at Washington 11 a. m., Eastern time. The train which is to convey the President-

elect to Washington arrived here about 6 o'clock. It consists of seven handsome cars. The first car is a combination smoking and baggage car; the second, a dining-car; the third, the Pullman car Elkton, which will be occupied by members of the press; the fourth, a Pullman car named the Arden; the fifth, also a Pullman, called the Delphos; then comes the private car, No. 505, occupied by Major McKieley's mother, Mrs. Nancy Allisen McKinley; Mrs. Abner Osborne, mother of General William M. Oshorne; Miss Helen Mc-Kinley, a sister of the President-elect; Mr. and of San Francisco, Mrs. Mrs. George E. Morse, Morse being a niece of Major McKinley; James McKinley, a neohow of the President elect, and Mrs. Clarence Chaffee.

The last car on the train is private car No. 38, which belongs to Superintendent Miller of the Panhandle Division of the Pennsylvania road. Major McKinley has used it on several occasions. It is a handsome car, beautifully furnished and decorated, built with uncommon solidity. Besides Major and Mrs McKinley, there will be three guests in the car-Mrs. Maria Saxton, Mrs. Mc Kinley's aunt, who is going to live in the White House, and Captain and Mrs. La Fayette Mc-Williams, of Chicago: Mrs. McWilliams is a cousin of Mrs. McKinley. The only other occupant of the car is Mrs. McKinley's maid.

PEOPLS ON THE TRAIN.

Among the representatives of the press in the first Pullman car is ex-Senater John J. Ingalls, of Kansas In the next car are Colonel G. A. Garretson Henry C. Rouse and Webb C. Hayes, of Cleveland, who, with Captain H. O. Heistand, form the committee in charge of the train. Others in this car are Colonel John M. Taylor, Major McKinley's private secretary, and Mrs. Taylor; James Boyle, Major McKinley's stenographer, and Mrs. Boyle; C. O. L. Cooper, Dr. T. H. Phillips, the family physician; the Rev. Dr. C. E. Manchester, pastor of the church which Major McKinley attends, and Mrs. Manchester; James Floyd, Minnie Lancroft, Frederick Jones, Thomas Hunt, James Daly and Victor Gredt.

In the third Pullman car are Mr. and Mrs. M. Barber, the latter a sister of Mrs. McKinley, with Katherine, Ida, James and William McKin ley Barber; Mr and Mrs. Duncan, of Cleveland. Mrs. Duncan being a sister of the President-elect; Mrs. William Duncan, Miss Sarah Duncan and Mr. and Mrs. Seward Bowman, Mrs. Bowman being a niece of Major McKinley; Joseph P. Smith, one of his most valued friends; Captain and Mrs. H. O. Heistand, B. F. McKinley, an uncle of the President-elect, and Mrs. George

The special train is in charge of Conductor F. Bower. General Superintendent Charles Watts, who was here to look after the movement of the train to-day, has arranged for the transportation by special train for every President since the time of Lincoln, with the exception of Mr. Cleveland.

MAJOR M'KINLEY'S FAREWELL WORDS.

When Major McKinley reached the station the crowd of people was so dense that it required all the efforts of a squad of policemen and two companies of militia to force open a passage for the carriage drawn by four white horses, in which the President rode. Major McKinley's appearance on the rear platform was greeted with a Johannesburg, March L.-The Chief Justice of the storm of cheers that recalled the most brilliant days of the campaign. There was a glare of colored lights, rockets exploded, and the band played lustily. The President-elect lifted his hand and stilled the uproar which his appearance had created, and just before the train started made some fareweil remarks.

made some fareweil remarks.

Major McKinley has seldom been in better voice than he was to-night. His utterance was clear, strong and trumpet-like. He spoke with vigor and earnestness, and the only time there vigor and earnestness, and the only time there was a tremor in his voice was when he spoke of his great love for Canton, and indicated that it was his intention to pass his days here after his retirement from public life. His declaration that his highest purpose in life was to do something to enhance the prosperity of the country was made with the seriousness of a prayer, and uttered in his most effect emphatic manner. He spoke as follows:

My neighbors and friends and fellow-citizens: On the eve of departure to the sent of Government, soon to assume the duties of an arduous responsibility, as great as can devolve upon any man, nothing could give me greater pleasure than this farewell greeting—this evidence of your friendship and sympathy, your good-will, and, I am sure, the prayers of all the people with whom I have lived so long and whose confidence and esteem are dearer to me than any other-warthly honors. To all of us the future is as a sealed book; but if I can, by official act or administration or utterance, in any degree add to the prosperity of our beloved country and the comfort and well-being of our splendid citizenship. I will devote the best and most unselfish efforts of my life. (Lond and continuous applause and cries

(Lond and continuous applause and cries

Tribune.

flashing lights at the stations and crowds of people gathered about them all through Ohlo. At some stations there were bands of music and glee clubs. The train ran slowly through Alli-ance, and stopped for a moment at Salem, to permit the newspaper correspondents to file their dispatches.

The train left Canton at 7:30, thirty minutes

late. The railway official who goes through to Washington with the train is C. L. Kimbali, the Pennsylvania passenger agent at Cleveland.

Pittsburg, March 1 (Special).-Major McKinley's journey from Canton to Pittsburg was blazed in light. The whole countryside flamed with beacon lights and bonfires. At each village, town and city there were hundreds of people gathered to see the train go by. Every factery blew its whistle as the train whizzed past. At many stations the track was lined on both sides with scores of men and boys armed with reckets and Roman candles. The shouting, cheers and words of good-will seemed incessant, and Major McKinley had to step out on the plat-form and bow more than thirty times. At Pittsburg the crowd was enormous. The train stopped for ten minutes. The trip has been a remarka-ble demonstration of the interest of the people in the President-elect and the principles he rep-

COLONEL BRADLEY SAYS IT IS A JOKE. Newburg, N. Y., March 1 (Special).-The ansuncement this morning that Colonel Thomas W. Bradley, of Walden, was talked of for Secretary of the Interior interested his friends here and in Walden. When Colonel Bradley last May declared for Major McKinley, his close friend, for President, he said he did not want any office. When asked to-day about the Interior portfolio he re-

"I am not a candidate for any office of emolument or preferment in the gift of the President of the United States, and I regard all mention of my name in connection with any Cabinet portfolio as

a joke."

He answered in about the same words when asked if he would accept such an appointment if tendered by President McKinley.

JAMES P. KERNOCHAN HURT. KNOCKED DOWN IN THE STREET AND TAKEN

HOME UNCONSCIOUS. James P. Kernochan was run down by a vehicle somewhere in Forty-second-st, yesterday. He was placed in a cab and driven to his home, No. 824 Fifth-ave. He was unconscious, and the family physician was called to attend him. Little information could be obtained at the house regarding Mr. Kernochan's injury. At 1:45 o'clock this

NO WOOL SYNDICATE IN BOSTON.

BUT DEALERS ARE PICKING UP BARGAINS IN THE

Boston, March 1 .- A story which has created considerable amusement among the wool-dealers of Federal-st, has been in circulation to the effect that a Boston syndicate is buying all the foreign anticipation of an increased tariff duty, expecting thus to clear \$50,000,000. originated from the fact that most of the dealers in Boston and elsewhere are buying foreign wool whenever they can pick it up at good prices, and that they expect there will be a higher duty on wool under a Republican Administration. There is no concerted buying, however, the recent purchase of 45,000 bales of wool in the Liverpool market bethan the dealers. The largest number of bales was

bought by the Pacific Mills.

Jeremiah Williams, the "dean" of the Boston wool trade, says that the talk of a syndicate to corner the wool market is nonsense. As for the eport that 500,000,000 p. unds of Australian South American wool is to be bought, Mr. Williams says that it would be absolutely impossible to buy that amount if a syndicate tried to do so.

MARDI GRAS FESTIVITIES BEGIN.

REX LANDS IN NEW-ORLEANS AND RECEIVES A ROYAL WELCOME.

New-Orleans, March L-The Mardi Gras carnival pened under a full head of steam to-day, "Rex, the king of the carnival, arrived by the river about o'clock this afternoon at Canal-st., and received right royal welcome from the several thousands assembled. His bodyguard, consisting of all th military organizations of the city, with a full detachment of police, and assisted by all the from the United States men-of-war and the regulars from Jackson Barracks, moved in procession from Jackson Barracks, moved in procession to the City Hall, where the Mayor and city officials were awaiting the arrival of the king.

Arriving at the City Hall, he was welcomed by Mayor Flower, and the keys of the city delivered over to him. For the next forty-eight hours Rex will have supreme control of the Crescent City. The city is crowded with visitors and the carnival will be celebrated with as much pomp and merrymaking as it has ever been.

NAMED FOR STATE ARBITRATOR.

COVERNOR BLACK SELECTS H. C. JOHNSON, OF ASTORIA, TO SUCCEED HENRY L. PHIPPS.

Albany, March 1.-Governor Black to-night sent the Senate the name of Henry Clay Johnson, of Astoria, Long Island, to be a member of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, to succeed Henry L. Phipps, of Queens County. Both are Re publicans. Mr. Phipps is now County Treasurer of Queens County, and he resigned as a member of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration on Decem-ber 31. The members of the Board each receive a salary of \$1,000 and expenses. Mr. Johnson's nomi-nation was referred to the Senate Finance Com-

MR. LORD SWORN IN AS REGENT. Albany, March 1.-Chester S. Lord, of New-York City, the new Regent of the University, took the ith of office to-day before the Secretary of State. The Regents held a meeting to-day, and among other things considered the proposed legislative in-corporation of the New-York Law School.

J. R. DREXEL'S YACHT AT NEW-ORLEANS. New-Orleans, March 1 .- John R. Drexel's steam yacht, the Sultana, with Mr. Drexel and his friends on board, in regard to which unnecessarily alarmng rumors have been circulated, arrived at Neworleans at 2 o'clock this afternoon in ample time for the carnival. The yacht made the trip leisure, is, and has several times been reported by the United Associated Presses as touching at different

THE WICHITA MOUNTAINS RICH IN GOLD. Perry, Okla., March 1.-Advices from the Wichita

Mountains are that new discoveries of both gold and silver have caused a fresh outbreak of excitement among the prospectors who for months have been camped on the border, and renewed energy has been adopted by the United States auth to prevent digging for gold. The marshals arrest any man they find on these lands. Old miners say that there is an area fifty miles long and half that wide as rich as any gold mines in the West, Callfornia not excepted. At one time twenty men were
arrested by United States troops, hustled off to
Fort Sill and put in the guar-aouse. Many miners
are camped on the border and many are hiding in
caves in the mountains.

The Wichita Mountains are in the Klowa,
Comanche and Apache Indian reservations, 100
miles southeast of here. There are now no less
than a thousand prospectors in the mountains. wide as rich as any gold mines in the West, Call-

LEE ASKED FOR WARSHIPS.

AND THREATENED TO KESIGN IF HE WAS NOT SUPPORTED.

RUMORS ABOUT THE CONSUL-GENERAL'S RELA-TIONS WITH THE STATE DEPARTMENT CON-FIRMED BY THE CORRESPOND-

ENCE LAID BEFORE THE

SENATE LAST NIGHT. Washington, March 1 .- The correspondence of the Department of State with Consul-General Lee at Havana in the case of Charles Scott, an American citizen, which was laid before the Senate to-night, confirms the published story that General Lee threatened to resign unless the Department supported his demand that Scott be released from solitary confinement. Only the telegrams sent to the Department by General Lee are transmitted, the Department's end of the

Regla this morning. Charges not yet known." The next is dated February 20, and says that Scott had been in fail in Havana without communication for 264 hours. The dispatch con-

interchange being omitted. On February 9 Gen-

Cannot stand another Ruiz murder, and hav demanded his release. How many war vessels a key West or within reach, and will they be of dered here at once if necessary to sustain demand

On February 23 he again telegraphed to Secretary Olney, evidently replying to inquiries and in language which can scarcely be misunder-

Stood:

Situation simple. Experience at Guanabacoa made it my duty to demand before too late that another American, who had been incommunicado 24 hours, be released from sald incommunicado, and did so in courteous terms. If you support it, and Scott is so released, the trouble will terminate, if you do not. I mu t depart. All others arrested with Scott have been put in communication; why should only American in lot not be? He has been incommunicado now 388 hours.

the same date, in which General Lee informed

in a disputch announcing his arrest, denounced it as a great outrage, and said there were similar cases at Sagua and elsewhere in the island. The Department six days later ordered Lee to report on the facts, and on February 24 he re-plied that Cazanas insisted that his treaty rights should be respected. The prisoner had lived at Sagua since his registration there in 1872. The

Secretary Olney immediately replied asking General Lee to see that Scovel's rights as an American were protected, and to use every exertion that no summary action be taken, adding that great fear was entertained by Scovel's friends count of his previous expulsion from the

On February II he said that Scovel was in a well-ventilated cell at Sancti Spiritus, supplied with bed and food, but the case would be tried by the civil authorities. His treaty rights would be re-

misfortune to be without a military pass, and was apprehended while boarding a train at a way station of Zaza. The guard had been instructed to look out for an "Ingles" without papers. Scovel says he came under that category and was taken into custody. He adds that he had been well treated. He denied the commission of any offence, and said he frankly told the judge that he had gone into the field without let or hindrance from any authority in the performance of his legitimate duties as a war correspondent, and that he had never comported himself

found on him except notes eulogistic of the span-ish soldiers. The correspondence concludes with a telegram from General Lee to Mr. Rockhill, under date of February 19, in which the Consul-General says that a competent lawyer had been obtained to detend Scovel, and that this lawyer would remain at Sancti Spiritus until the trial—the date of which had not been fixed when this dispatch was

TILLMAN AT IT AGAIN.

EXPLODES A BOMBSHELL AT THE SEN-ATE'S NIGHT SESSION.

HE CHARGES WHOLESALE FRAUDS IN ARMOT PLATE, AND SATS THE MAKERS HAVE THEIR PAID AGENTS IN CONGRESS-THE NA-

VAL AND DISTRICT OF COLUM-

Washington, March 1 .- The Senate to-day in the space of about an hour and a half passed the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, carrying \$7,444,677, an excess of \$1.655,000 over the appropria tion as it passed the House. Half of the is to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States and half out of the revenues of the District Then the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up. It carries \$35,725,234, a little over \$3,500,500 more than the bill contained when it passed the House. Two and a half millions of the sum, however, are for the purpose of establishing a Government armor factory and of producing \$1,000,000 worth of armor therein in case the Government is not able to make contracts for armor at the price to be fixed in the bill. That price is named in an amendment by the Appropriations Committee at \$100 a ton; but a proposition to make the average price \$300 a ton was made by Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.), and on these propositions a discussion was kept up until 4:20 o'clock, when, without any solution of the question, the Senate proceeded to the discussion of executive business, and afterward took a recess from 6 until 8 p. m.

When the Senate resumed its session at 8 o'clock the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up, the pending amendment being that relative to armor

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.) opposed both the establishment of a Government armor factory and the fixing of the price of armor at either \$300 or \$400 a ton. He defended the private manufacturers of war material, and said that instead of trying to cheat the Government they always sought to give the best to it. The builder of a crack cruiser was prouder than if he had been decorated by his Gov-

Mr. Elkins (Rep., W. Va.) opposed the expendi-ture of the \$1,210,000 for armor plate carried by the bill until something definite was known of the real cost of armor. He inveighed against the policy of buying anything without knowing anything about its value. The Committee on Appropriations had fixed one price and a former Secretary of the Navy (Mr. Chandler) had fixed another, and both were groping in the dark. It was a remarkable piece of legislation that fixed the price of armor plate without any definite knowledge of the value and to say to the contractor in the same that if he did not accept this ultimatum the Gov ernment would buy his plant at much more its value. He advocated a suspension of the work

eral Lee telegraphed to the State Department: "Charles Scott, an American citizen, arrested at

The correspondence closes with a telegram of

the State Department that his demand had been complied with, and that Scott had been released from incommunicado after fourteen days' solltary confinement in a damp cell, 5 by 11 feet, with water on the floor "He was not allowed a chair or anything to sleep on," the telegram closes, "and discharges of the body were removed only once in five days. Scott says he went always twelve hours without water, and ence two days. Scott was charged with having Cuban postage stamps in his house. He was an employe of an American gas company." In regard to the arrest of F. J. Cazanas, an American citizen, General Lee, on February 17,

Sagua since his registration there in 1842. The other dispatches show the number of his registration entry, number of passport, etc., and close with a dispatch dated February 27, leaving the matter undisposed of.

The correspondence in the case of Sylvester Scovel, the newspaper correspondent, begins with a telegram on February 6 to Secretary Oliney from General Lee announcing Scovel's arrest at Tunas, Santa Clara Province, the previous day.

Secretary Oliney immediately replied asking General Countries of the control of the morning a servant said Mr. Kernochan was feeling better. The physician was with him at that

> On February 8 General Lee cabled the particulars of Scovel's arrest, saying he was cap-tured on the railroad, returning from an in-surgent camp, and supposed incriminating papers were found on his person. He had asked the Captain-General to bring Scovel to Havana.

On February 13 General Lee transmitted a letter from Scovel, in which he says that he had the misfortune to be without a military pass, and

ance of his legitimate duties as a war correspondent, and that he had never comported himself in any other manner.

A dispatch of February 16 says that Scovel was first charged with rebellion for travelling in the country without a military pass; second, possessing a faise pass; third, obtaining the same; fourth, making use of the same. No papers were found on him except notes eulogistic of the Spanish soldlers.